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action to be taken by this second Hague Conference the following measures :

"1. A provision for stated meetings of the Hague Conference.

"2. Such changes in the Hague Court as may be necessary to establish a definite judicial tribunal always open for the adjudication of international questions.

"3. A general arbitration treaty for the settlement of international disputes.

"4. The establishment of the principle of the inviolability of innocent private property at sea in time of war.

"5. A declaration to the effect that there should be no armed intervention for the collection of private claims when the debtor nation is willing to submit such claims to arbitration.

"6. We commend, in accordance with our resolution of last year, the consideration by the Hague Conference of a plan for the neutralization of ocean trade routes."

Editorial Notes.

Labor and Armaments. When the army scheme was under discussion in the House of Commons on April 23, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, a Labor member, said, among other things, that the Labor party was "not at all convinced that it was necessary to increase the *personnel* of the army at the present time." He declared :

"Every reasonable man must have come to the conclusion that this game of beggar my neighbor, of adding battalion to battalion because some other country had done it, or a third country was threatening to do it, had gone on long enough, and must have had sufficient demonstration to convince him that the time had come for us to try and meet our difficulties not by increasing armaments, but by an attempt to come to a diplomatic understanding regarding the limitation of armaments. The Labor party belonged to an international Parliamentary party that was charged with the task of holding up this view in every Parliament in Europe. [Cheers.] They would be untrue to the international character of the Labor and Socialist party if they allowed a bill increasing the *personnel* of the army to go through the British House of Commons without protest. [Labor cheers.] We are not in favor of a nation in arms. It is a grandiloquent expression. It looks patriotic. One has to disclaim it almost with an apology, because so many people imagine that unless you are in favor of it you are not a patriot, not a lover of your country, and do not appreciate your historical past. I deny the accusation. [Labor and Ministerial cheers.] It is false. Those of us who decline to echo and reëcho this cry of a nation in arms do so because we are convinced by the history of European countries, by the study of contemporary politics at home and abroad, that this nation-in-arms cry is not going to solve one single problem that faces us as a power in the world or to help us to keep the flag of our country high or to keep it clean, as we desire."

Intolerable as War.

At the recent Conference of Colonial Premiers in London, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, made an impressive reference, in his speech on April 26, to the contrast which always struck him, when visiting Europe, between the unarmed condition of his country and the armed camp of Europe.

"Every time I come to Europe," he said, "I am more and more impressed with the existence of a condition of things here which does not exist amongst the daughter nations of England. In Europe you are living in an armed camp. You are living under a condition of armed peace almost as intolerable as war itself. [Hear, hear.] Heaven be thanked, we are free from these considerations in our country. We have only one neighbor, a kindred nation, with whom we have had no serious trouble for a hundred years. We propose shortly to celebrate that century of peace and invite the governments of Europe to take a lesson from our experience. [Cheers.] We are separated from our neighbors by great inland seas, in which there is more traffic than in the Mediterranean, and there is not a war vessel in these waters. [Cheers.] That is a condition we intend to maintain. [Hear, hear.] Public works are the chief item in our budget. We have incurred enormous expenditure in building canals and railways, we have still to spend millions in that way, which gives the key to the fact that our economic conditions are not the same as in England. The imperial maxim ought to be imperial unity, but local liberty and local autonomy. [Cheers.] If this ideal is followed up, we shall give to the world the spectacle of an empire maintained not by force, but by the consent of the governed." [Cheers.]

Brevities.

. . . Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, has been in southern Europe the last two months. He will arrive at The Hague about the middle of June and expects to remain there while the Conference is in session. Mr. Paine is well acquainted with several members of the American Delegation and with other members of the Conference, and will, without doubt, find excellent opportunities, in a private way, for promoting the success of the deliberations.

. . . Of the three hundred members of the Mohonk Conference we noticed that more than forty were members of the American Peace Society.

. . . The business committee of the Mohonk Conference suggested for consideration at the Conference next year the subject of the lending of money by the people of neutral states to belligerents, and the expediency of providing for the investigation of disputes not considered suitable for arbitration by an impartial commission of inquiry before declaration of hostilities.

. . . On May 24 the Netherlands Senate approved the bill, adopted by the Lower House on May 7, appropriating \$40,000 for the expenses of the reception of the delegates to the second Hague Conference. In the course of the discussion on the bill, Dr. Van Goudrian, the

Foreign Minister, announced that the corner-stone of the Carnegie Palace of Peace would be laid at an early date.

. . . On the initiative of the Austrian Peace Society an important conference of delegates of the peace societies of the three countries of the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria and Italy, was held at Vienna on the 5th of May, at the residence of the Baroness von Suttner. A considerable number of the prominent workers of the three countries were present. The Conference was called with the special purpose of aiding to make the coming Conference at The Hague successful.

. . . On the 25th of April, the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the Frame of Government to the Colony of Pennsylvania by William Penn, a celebration was held at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., the principal address at which was given by Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who was graduated from Dickinson in 1849. President Reed announced that a Department of Peace and Public Service would soon be opened in that college as a memorial to Penn. This is, so far as we know, the first time that a department of this kind has been established in a college. It will not be the last.

. . . The Netherlands Peace League will have a *rendez-vous* for peace workers, during the Hague Conference, at the offices of the journal, *Het Vaderland*, 25 Parlestraat. It hopes that those who visit The Hague will have their mail sent to this place and will themselves make the freest use of the hospitality of the League.

. . . The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Peace Society was held last month at the Wichita Friends' University. Addresses were given by Dr. Thomas Parry, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mrs. George W. Hoss, Col. R. T. Bean, and President Edmund Stanley, who discussed "America's Power for the Promotion of Peace." Resolutions were adopted urging especially a general treaty of arbitration and stated meetings of the Hague Conference hereafter. Resolutions were also adopted in memory of the late Dr. George W. Hoss, the founder and president of the society. As successor to Dr. Hoss, Prof. Wm. P. Trueblood, of the faculty of the University, was chosen president.

. . . The Connecticut Peace Society, with its office at Hartford, on the 11th of May sent a letter to the school boards and teachers of the State urging the observance of the 18th of May as Peace Day in the schools. The letter cited the work and results of the Hague Conference of 1899, and the progress of the peace movement since that time. It also called attention to the remarkable work of Elihu Burritt, a citizen of Connecticut, in behalf of the peace of the world, and expressed the hope that the State might occupy a leading place in the promotion of the spirit of brotherhood between the nations. The letter was sent out with the advice and approval of the Governor of the State, the State Board of Education and the Connecticut School Superintendents' Association. Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Board of Principals of Hartford, is president of the society, and Mrs. C. H. Adler, the secretary. They are to be warmly congratulated on this most excellent piece of work.

[Since the foregoing was written the Society has declared itself an auxiliary of the American Peace Society.]

The Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The seventy-ninth annual business meeting of the American Peace Society was held in the Society's rooms, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, May 18, at 2.00 o'clock.

In the absence of President Paine in Europe, Edwin D. Mead, a vice-president, was chosen chairman for the meeting.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. C. Bushnell.

The records of the previous annual meeting were read and approved.

Secretary Trueblood reported that all the persons chosen to official positions at the last annual meeting had accepted their appointments.

The Chair appointed Everett O. Fisk, Hon. L. H. Pillsbury and James L. Tryon a nominating committee to propose names of officers, members of the Board of Directors and of the Honorary Counsel for the coming year.

On the suggestion of Dr. M. Chirurg, the question of the continuance of inactive members on the Board of Directors was discussed, and it was decided to be the general policy of the Society to appoint and retain on the Board only such persons as would give reasonable attention to the work of the Board.

Dr. Homer B. Sprague, chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools in reference to peace and war, made an interesting report of the work done by the committee during the year. It was voted to continue the committee for another year.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and of the Auditor were then read. It was voted that the Treasurer's report as audited be accepted and placed on file. The report showed that the receipts for the year had been \$13,744.70, \$10,744.70 of which covered the ordinary receipts including donations, and \$3,000 of which was in legacies; and that the payments had been \$8,897.54, showing a balance of receipts (including legacies) over expenditures of \$4,847.16. The report showed, with the amount on hand May 1, 1906 (\$3,972.32), a balance in the treasury May 1, 1907, of \$8,819.48, \$4,900.69 of which was invested on the building and endowment fund account, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands May 1, 1907, of \$3,918.79, \$466.19 of which belonged to the building and endowment fund and \$3,452.60 to the general expense account. Secretary Trueblood explained that this large balance was due to the recent contributions made to increase the income of the Society, and that this amount constituted in part the budget for the coming summer and fall months, when few or no contributions are received. The Treasurer's trial balance showed that the building and endowment fund had increased, through interest and the legacies received during the year, to \$5,379.38.